

## STI

To STING. *v. a.* Preterite, *I stung*, participle passive *stung*, and *stung*. [Irangan, Saxon; *stungen*, fore pricked, Islandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,  
With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare.*  
That snakes and vipers *sting* and transmit their mischief by  
the tail is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the  
teeth and communicated by the bite. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To pain acutely.
- His unkindness  
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her  
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right,  
To his doghearted daughters: these things *sting* him  
So venomously, that burning flame detains him  
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

No more I wave  
To prove the hero.—Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

STING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their  
*sting*. His rapier was a hornet's *sting*,  
It was a very dangerous thing.  
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,  
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.
- The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in  
it, shews that the authority was high.

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming  
contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

STINGILY. *adv.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.

STINGINESS. *n. f.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; nig-  
gardiness.

STINGLESS. *adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless*. *Decay of Picty.*

STINGO. *n. f.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A  
cant word.

STINGY. *adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its de-  
rivative, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; nig-  
gardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow hearted fellow that had a deal of choice  
fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten.

He relates it only by parcels, and wont give us the whole,  
which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay  
aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once.

To STINK. *v. n.* Preterite *I stunk*, participle *stunk*, and *stunk*. [Irman, Saxon; *stinken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a  
smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shakespeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stunk* before  
David, they sent and hired Syrians. *2 Sam. x. 6.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty *stink-  
ing* goat?

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our  
turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them  
pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,  
'Tis throwing sweet into a common store;

Not all Arabia would sufficient be,  
Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee. *Granv.*

STINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not most  
pernicious, but such airs as have some similitude with man's  
body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,  
That, like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think?  
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for *stink*. *Pope.*

STINKARD. *n. f.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER. *n. f.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by  
the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers*  
in contagious lanes.

STINKINGLY. *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

Can't thou believe thy living is a life,  
So *stinkingly* depending? *Shakespeare.*

STINKPOT. *n. f.* [from *stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition  
offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, especially  
in close places, by burning of stinkpots. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [Irman, Saxon; *stunta*, Islandick.] To bound;  
to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath propos'd, and  
the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his

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power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but con-  
spicuously unto that end for which it worketh. *Hobbes.*

Then hopeless, heartless, 'gan the cunning thief,  
Persuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *Fair's Quest.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,  
And craves no more than undisturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse  
upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds, but  
give it its full scope in an universal diminution of the fruitfulness  
of the earth. *Woodward.*

A suppos'd heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes,  
so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to con-  
ceal his perjury from his notice. *Addison.*

Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not sup-  
port double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one third  
are not extremely *stinted* in necessities. *Swift.*

STINT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every  
thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint*, there  
could be no certain end propos'd unto our actions, we should  
go on we know not whither. *Hobbes.*

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies,  
and other external things of the like nature being hurtful unto  
the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of  
their number; in the former there could be no doubt or dif-  
ficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter  
was more difficult. *Hobbes.*

The extenuations of mourning, a decent funeral, and black  
habits are the usual *stints* of common husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Our *stint* of woe  
Is common; every day, a sailor's wife,  
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant  
Have just our theme of woe. *Shakespeare.*

He that gave the hint,  
This letter for to print,  
Must also pay the *stint*.

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint* in company  
is a pint at noon. *Devin.*

STIPEND. *n. f.* [from *stipendium*, Latin.] Wages; settled pay.

All the earth,  
Her kings and tetrarchs are their tributaries;  
People and nations pay them hourly *stipends*. *Ben. Johnson.*

St. Paul's zeal was express'd in preaching without any offer-  
ings or *stipend*. *Taylor.*

STIPENDIARY. *adj.* [from *stipendarius*, Latin.] Receiving salaries;  
performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil ap-  
pointed horsemen not half full. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*

Place rectories in the remaining churches, which are now  
served only by *stipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPENDIARY. *n. f.* [from *stipendarius*, Latin.] One  
who performs any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the  
king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

STIPTICK. *adj.* [from *stiptikos*.] Having the power to staunch  
STIPTICAL. *adj.* [from *stiptikos*.] This by analogy should be  
written *stiptick*.

There is a fowr *stiptick* salt diffused through the earth, which  
passing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From spirit of salt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into  
lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there re-  
mained in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great  
quantity of a certain dry and *stiptical* substance, mostly of a  
yellowish colour. *Boyle.*

In an effusion of blood, having doffs ready dip't in the royal  
*stiptick*, we applied them. *Wise's Surgery.*

To STIPULATE. *v. n.* [from *stipular*, Latin; *stipular*, Fr.] To  
contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs;  
for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them  
with ships for transport and war. *Arbutnot.*

STIPULATION. *n. f.* [from *stipulation*, Fr. from *stipular*.] Bargains;  
We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments;  
the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of  
that *stipulation*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To STIR. *v. a.* [Irman, Saxon; *stieren*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir* but as  
it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other spirits  
Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill:  
This foreigner, by his arbitrary nod,  
Refrains or sends his ministers abroad,  
Swift and obedient to his high command  
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of ju-  
risdiction, and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it  
with claims. *Bacon.*

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One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought  
to be determined according to the common law, is of greater  
weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question  
was not *stirred*; yea, even though it should be *stirred* and the  
contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;  
An Atë *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakespeare.*

If you *stir* these daughters hearts  
Against their father, fool me not so much  
To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The soldiers love her brother's memory;  
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

4. To stir up. To incite; to animate; to instigate.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir*  
up all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,  
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,  
Stirred Porrex up to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

God *stirred* him up another adversary. *1 Kings xi. 23.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them  
up to valour. *2 Mach. xiv. 17.*

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he  
*stirred* up the Christians and Numidians against him. *Knollys.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him up to make  
some attempt whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stir* him up  
to a notable design. *Mor's Anid. against Atheism.*

To *stir* up vigour in him, employ him in some constant  
bodily labour. *Locke.*

Thou with rebel insolence did'st dare  
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,  
To *stir* the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

The use of the passions is to *stir* it up, and put it upon action,  
to awake the understanding and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

5. To stir up. To put in action.

Hell is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it *stir-  
reth* up the dead for thee. *Isa. xiv. 9.*

Such mirth the jocund flute or gamefome pipe  
*stirs* up among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir* nor will to rise. *Fairy Queen.*

They had the semblance of great bodies behind on the other  
side of the hill, the falsehood of which would have been man-  
ifest as soon as they should move from the place where they  
were, and from whence they were therefore not to *stir*. *Clarendon.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to  
motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of hu-  
man improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies  
of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regu-  
lar purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit.

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superior character, they fancy  
they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or  
appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar  
use.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stir-  
ring*, tell her, there's one Calisto entreats of her a little favour  
of speech. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

STIR. *n. f.* [Irman, Runick, a battle; *yrtsw*, noise, Welsh.]

1. Tumult; battle.

What hallooing and what *stir* is this to-day?

These are my mates, that make their wills their law,  
Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shakespeare.*

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir* for such a  
necessity as no man ever denied. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Tell, said the soldier, miserable sir,  
Why all these words, this clamour and this *stir*,  
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day? *Denham.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accu-  
sations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity  
of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over  
the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or  
make a *stir*. *South's Sermons.*

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the conflicts  
of the humours. *Glanville.*

After all this *stir* about them they are good for nothing. *Til.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and species, how  
few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke.*

2. Commotion; public disturbance; tumultuous disorder; sedi-  
tious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come  
unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul *stir* there, though  
of himself of no power, yet through supplantation of some  
others who lie in the wind. *Spenser's Ireland.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ  
was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

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Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons  
in England, he departed out of Ireland without striking a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth,  
Satan from hell 'scap'd through the darksome gulf  
Hath rais'd in paradise, and how disturb'd  
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation; conflicting passion.

He did keep  
The deck, with glove or hat, or handkerchief,  
Still waving, as the *stirs* and fits of his mind  
Could best express how flow his soul fail'd on,  
How swift his ship. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

STIRIOUS. *adj.* [from *stiria*, Latin.] Resembling icicles.

Chrystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places  
not much unlike the *stirious* or fillicidious dependencies of  
ice. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

STIRP. *n. f.* [from *stirps*, Latin.] Race; family; generation. Not  
used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there  
yet remain divers great families and *stirps*. *Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than when there  
are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame reforted hither; of whom  
we have some *stirps* and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon.*

STIRRER. *n. f.* [from *stir*.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

2. A riler in the morning.

Come on; give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*. *Shak.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. STIRRER up. An inciter; an instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies  
only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhood, the life and *stirrer*  
up of nature in a perpetual activity. *Kaigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn barterer  
in thy old days; a *stirrer* up of quarrels betwixt thy neigh-  
bours? *Arbutnot.*

STIRRUP. *n. f.* [Irman, *stirap*, from *stiran*, Saxon, to  
climb, and *nap*, a cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap,  
in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he  
lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his horse is still going,  
whereby he gaineth way; and therefore the *stirrup* was called  
so in scorn, as it were a stay to get up, being derived of the  
old English word *stir*; which is to get up, or mount. *Spenser.*

Haft thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my *stirrup*? *Shak.*

His horse hipp'd with an old mothy saddle, the *stirrups* of  
no kindred. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Between the *stirrup* and the ground,  
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden's Remains.*

At this the knight began to cheer up,  
And raising up himself on *stirrups*,  
Cry'd out Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [from *sticke*, Danish; *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To sew, to work on with a needle.

2. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness  
or inaccuracy.

Having *stitched* together these animadversions touching ar-  
chitecture and their ornaments, contemplative spirits are as  
restless as active. *Watson.*

3. To stitch up. To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch* up his life again, as it was  
before to rent it. *Sidney.*

I with a needle, and thread *stitch'd* up the artery and the  
wound. *Wise's Surgery.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practise needlework.

STITCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.

2. [From Irman, Saxon.] A sharp lancinating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*,  
follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very re-  
negado. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is differenced from a  
pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch*.  
*Harvey on Consumption.*

3. In *Chapman* it seems to mean furrows or ridges, and perhaps  
has the same meaning in the following passage of *Dryden*,  
which otherwise I do not understand.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and  
there,  
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman's Iliad.*

A *stitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,  
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw,  
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STITCHERY. *n. f.* [from *stitch*.] Needlework. In contempt.

Come lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle housewife with  
me this afternoon. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

STITCHWORT. *n. f.* Camomile.

STITHY. *n. f.* [from *stithie*, Islandick; *stith*, hard, Saxon.]

1. An anvil; the iron body